

thanks to Dr. Bynum for his very interesting discourse. Following this came an invitation to partake of a fine repast, which was served by Mrs. Bynum, assisted by her charming daughter, Miss Ruth. The dinner was voted a success, and was greatly relished. Host and hostess were given the thanks of the society for their cordial reception.

CHARLES TEUBNER, Secretary.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Joaquin County Medical Society was held at the office of Dr. E. A. Arthur, Sept. 28, 1906. Members present: Drs. E. A. Arthur, S. E. Latta, R. B. Knight, A. W. Hoisholt, J. P. Hull, Ira B. Ladd, J. D. Dameron, H. W. Taggart, S. W. R. Langdon, H. E. Henderson, C. H. Harry and B. J. Powell; Drs. Cross and Smythe as guests.

It was the first meeting of the society since June, there being no regular meetings in the months of July and August. A committee of five was appointed to make suggestions as to the changing of the present fee bill and to report at the next meeting. It was determined to invite a few of the eminent men of the state to read papers or deliver lectures from time to time to the society. Dr. Arthur read an interesting paper on "Gonorrhea." The discussion was opened by Dr. R. B. Knight and participated in generally by the members present. After refreshments the society adjourned.

BARTON J. POWELL, Secretary.

PUBLICATIONS.

A Compend of Operative Gynecology. By William Seaman Bainbridge, M. D., The Grafton Press, New York.

This is a small volume of sixty-six pages, written for the use of students in the author's classes. Although free from originality or even completeness, it contains excellent short descriptions of the technique of the more common operative procedures used in gynecology.

The points involved in the various operations are briefly outlined; and the indications and contraindications of the various methods are well stated.

The absence of illustrations seems to us a mistake.

A. J. L.

International Clinics, Vol. II. Sixteenth Series, 1906.

J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. and London.

This recent volume of the series contains some articles of unusual excellence, many of which are of extreme practical interest. The contributors are for the most part American; several of the articles, however, are written by English, French and Italian clinicians.

The papers are grouped into various sections; those of the greatest general interest are contained, perhaps, in the sections of medicine and surgery. Two of the papers on pulmonary abscess and its treatment are especially timely, since the question of surgical interference in various pulmonary conditions is being widely discussed at the present time. The article of Moffit on Clinical Types of Persistent Vomiting, and that of Lloyd on Hysterical Neuroses of the Stomach are both instructive. Two other papers are devoted to the Treatment

of Nephritis: One by French from the medical, and the other Rovighi from the surgical standpoint. The article by the latter is a satisfactory brief presentation of our knowledge of decapsulation of the kidney, but we cannot help feeling that the author is over sanguine regarding the prospects of this mode of treatment. The paper by Rodman on Tumors of the Mammary Gland with special reference to their diagnosis, prognosis and treatment, although containing nothing original will repay the general practitioner for the reading. Another good surgical paper is that by Ross on the Principles of the Treatment of Fractures. In the section on obstetrics and gynecology there are two papers of common interest: One by Dorlan on The Female Perineum and Its Repair, another by Palmer on The Choice of Medicinal Agents for Topical Use in Gynecologic Practice. The remaining articles are, for the most part, of general therapeutic interest.

HEMORRHAGE IN THE NEWBORN.

H. McClanahan, Omaha (*Journal A. M. A.*, October 13), reports six cases of hemorrhage occurring spontaneously in the newborn, with histories; several cases of traumatic hemorrhage are also briefly reported. One of the spontaneous cases was a fatal hemorrhage from the lungs, which apparently is rather rare. He gives the principal facts in regard to hemorrhage of the newborn, its occurrence within the first few days after birth, its serious character in most forms, its apparent lack of any relation to hemophilia and the obscurity of its etiology. He thinks that it is probably due to some unknown specific cause producing a change in the blood vessels. In hemorrhages occurring later than the first ten days of life, he considers septic infection as the most likely factor. His experience, apparently, does not afford any special support to the theory of hereditary syphilis in these cases, though it is considered an important predisposing cause.

BENIGN CYSTIC EPITHELIOMA.

J. V. Shoemaker and L. Napoleon Boston, Philadelphia (*Journal A. M. A.*, October 13), report a case of this comparatively rare condition, of which they have been able to find records of twenty-four other cases in the literature. The growths occupied the right arm; the general condition was that of moderate secondary anemia, which improved under treatment. Microscopic examination made it evident that the neoplasms originated in the hair follicles and were examples of what has been described as tricho-epithelioma. Few cysts were present owing to the slight age of the tumors, they having existed but a few months. These benign tumors of the skin, the authors remark, have received but little attention from pathologists.

OAKLAND COLLEGE STUDENTS.

It is a pleasure to note that all of the students graduated from the Oakland College of Medicine and Surgery, recently, passed the examinations of the State Board most creditably. These were the first graduates from that institution and indicate that the promises of high standard, made by the faculty some four years ago when the College started, have been fully kept.